

ABSTRACT

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The present invention relates to a method of producing an FRP tubular body which is characterized in that a resin distribution medium and a reinforcing fibre substrate are arranged at the outer periphery or inner periphery of a tubular or solid core and, after covering at least said resin distribution medium and reinforcing fibre substrate with an airtight material, the interior is placed under vacuum, and along with injection of resin and distribution thereof in the resin distribution medium surface direction, impregnation of the reinforcing fibre substrate is effected. In the method of producing an FRP tubular body relating to the present invention, by integrally coupling an FRP tubular body produced in the form of two or more divided components, it is possible to produce an FRP tubular body of even greater diameter. In addition, it is also possible to produce an FRP tubular body having both straight and curved portions.

Again, the present invention also relates to an FRP tubular body which is characterized in that an FRP layer and a resin distribution medium are concentrically integrally coupled. The tubular body of the present invention can be utilized with the tubular core remaining as it is, and by arranging reinforcing fibre substrate at both the inner and outer faces of the resin distribution medium it is possible to produce a large size tubular body with a sandwich structure.

In accordance with the FRP tubular body of the present invention and the method of production thereof, there are substantially no restrictions on length and diameter, and even long and large-diameter FRP tubular bodies can be moulded easily and cheaply. Again, since no special moulding

equipment is required, it is possible for this reason too to produce a desired FRP tubular body easily and cheaply.

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In addition, where the tubular portion is composed of a plurality of components by division in the circumferential direction, the moulding of each such divided component is easy and it becomes possible to produce large-size FRP tubular bodies of size 3 m and above, and even 10 m or above, both easily and cheaply. Again, large size moulds are unnecessary and, from this aspect too, production can be simplified and production costs lowered. Furthermore, by employing a joint construction for the divided components as shown in Figures 10 to 12, it becomes possible to carry out connection and assembly easily on site. Moreover, since each divided component is small, transportation is both cheap and easy.